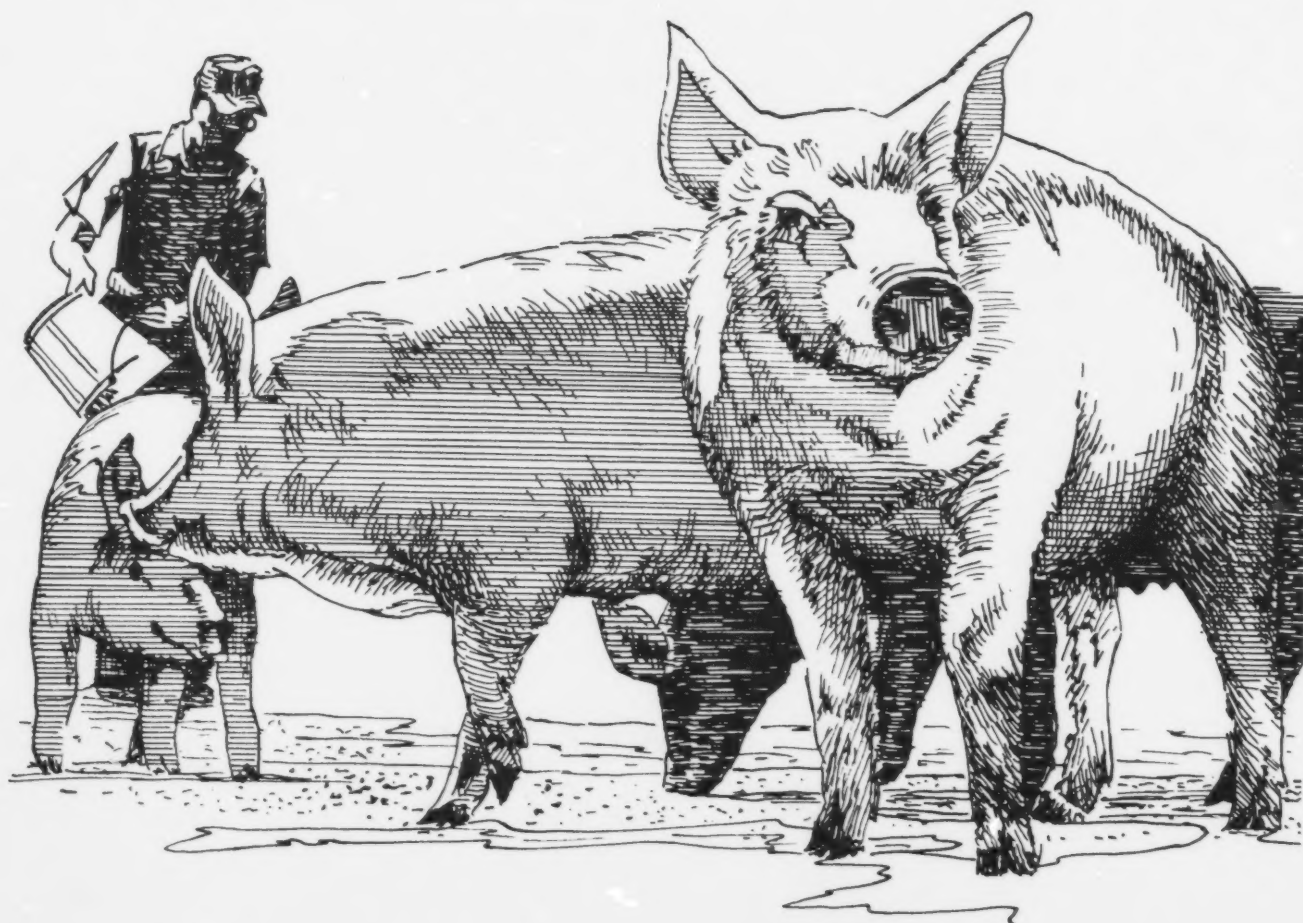


Swine Farm Business Summary

1988



FARROW TO FINISH

PREFACE

The 1988 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary is a synopsis of the business performance of sixteen (16) Nova Scotia Farrow-to-Finish Swine Farms.

The farms used in this summary were not selected on a random sample basis. Instead, farmers volunteered their data for use in the summary. Therefore, care should be taken in the use and interpretation of the results shown in the various tables of this summary.

Despite this limitation, farmers can compare their individual results with group average figures of farms with similar characteristics. Such comparison can provide the farm manager with useful information that can be used in management decisions. However, the best information is the farmers' own records and comparison of these from one year to the next.

The co-operation of the sixteen (16) swine producers who participated in this summary is gratefully acknowledged.

Thanks are also extended to Pamela Fraser and Peter Dekker who assisted in gathering the data and Tracey Veno who provided the secretarial work.

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SECTION A

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The 1988 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary is designed to provide bench-mark information that can be used to compare the financial strengths and weaknesses of individual swine farms with similar characteristics. Farm Business Analysis is an important function of the farm manager-operator. When analysing the farm business, you should ask meaningful questions regarding the costs, incomes, efficiencies and capital investment found in your business. This summary is designed to assist you with those questions and to provide you with basic information for comparison purposes. By identifying the strengths of your business and building on these, you should be able to enhance the profit of your farm business. The profit picture should also be improved by identifying the weaknesses and taking corrective action.

Standards of performance and business progress are matters of personal choice and family goal setting. Each farm situation will have a different set of goals or objectives - a different set of values that you feel must be met through the farm business. It is for each of you to identify these and then compare your performance in achieving these objectives.

There are several ways that you can compare your farm performance. These include:

- You can compare your performance this year to that of last year. This is perhaps the best type of comparison. Have you progressed in reaching the goals you have set for your farm business.
- You can compare your performance with group average data for farms of similar size and general characteristics. This report should be useful in this regard.
- You can compare your performance to that obtained by research - realizing that the research data was obtained under a special set of conditions.

In 1988 there were approximately 175 swine producers in Nova Scotia. Basic data for this summary was prepared from sixteen (16) of these farms throughout the Province. These sixteen (16) represent 9 percent of the total swine farms in the Province.

The farms included in this summary sold a total of 34,480 hogs. The total for the Province was approximately 240,000 head. Therefore, farms in this summary comprised 14 percent of the total hog production in Nova Scotia in 1988.

The sixteen (16) swine farms in this summary were classified into two (2) groups according to herd size. These groups were (1) 20-99 Sows, and (2) 100 plus Sows. There were six (6) farms in the first group and ten (10) in the second. Section "B" through "D" provide income, expense and production information on the various groups.

SECTION B

20 - 99 SOWS



RECEIPTS

Receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 73.7 percent of total farm receipts for this size group. Market hog sales accounted for 91.4 percent, weanling sales 3.3 percent, cull sows and boars 2.8 percent, breeding stock sales 0.7 percent, and other hogs 1.8 percent.

Total farm receipts were \$216,027. on a per farm basis, or \$2,942. on a per sow basis.

TABLE B-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	\$ 145,466.	\$ 1,981.
Weanlings	5,231.	71.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	1,148.	16.
Boars - Breeding Stock	0.	0.
Cull Sows	4,341.	59.
Cull Boars	180.	2.
Other Hogs	2,833.	39.
TOTAL HOG SALES	\$ 159,199.	\$ 2,168.
Stablization	45,806.	624.
Subsidies	1,527.	21.
Other Income	9,497.	129.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	\$ 216,027.	\$ 2,942.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest cost item and accounted for 73.3 percent of cash expenses and 57.6 percent of total receipts. In dollar terms, feed amounted to \$1,695. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; hired labour at 6.4 percent, marketing costs at 3.4 percent, utilities at 3.4 percent and swine purchases at 3.2 percent.

TABLE B-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	\$ 124,470.	\$ 1,695
Swine Purchased	5,473.	75.
Hired Labour	10,826.	147.
Bedding	118.	2.
Vet & Drugs	1,720.	23.
Hog Supplies	1,598.	22.
Marketing Costs	5,811.	79.
Utilities	5,802.	79.
Taxes	1,016.	14.
Insurance	1,542.	21.
Building Repairs	3,703.	50.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1,952.	27.
Auto Expense	1,744.	24.
Interest - Operating	1,903.	26.
Miscellaneous	1,616.	22.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	596.	8.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	\$ 169,887.	\$ 2,314.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summerized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged \$46,141. per farm or \$628. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory change, depreciation and interest on long term debt. Net Farm Income was \$28,306. per farm or \$386. on a per sow basis for the farms included in this group.

TABLE B-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	\$ 216,027.	\$ 2,942.
Total Cash Expenses	169,887.	2,314.
NET CASH INCOME	\$ 46,141.	\$ 628.
Plus: Inventory Change	\$ 3,017.	\$ 41.
Less: Depreciation	11,735.	160.
Interest on Capital Loans	9,117.	124.
NET FARM INCOME	\$ 28,306.	\$ 386.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this sow group was \$1.28 per kilogram live weight or \$1.64 per kilogram (\$0.745/lb.) dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE B-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	\$ 190,738.	\$ 2,598.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-3,017.	-41.
Less: Cull Sales	4,521.	62.
Other Income	9,497.	129.
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 173,704.	\$ 2,366.
Total Kgs of Pork Produced (L.W.)	136,003	1,852
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) (\$)	1.28	1.28
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) (\$)	1.64	1.64

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single cost associated with producing pork. This item averaged 65.3 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; depreciation at 6.2 percent, hired labour at 5.7 percent, interest on capital loans at 4.8 percent and swine purchases at 2.9 percent.

TABLE B-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	65.3 %
Swine Purchased	2.9
Hired Labour	5.7
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	.9
Hog Supplies	.8
Marketing Costs	3.0
Utilities	3.0
Taxes	.5
Insurance	.8
Building Repairs	1.9
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.0
Auto Expense	.9
Interest - Operating	1.0
Miscellaneous	.8
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.3
Interest - Loans	4.8
Depreciation	6.2
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

The average number of sows per farm was 73 for this size group. Each sow produced an average of 2.20 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 24.74 pigs born per sow, with 19.75 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 19.77 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 88.8 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 2.57 percent for these farms.

TABLE B-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	73	1.00
Number of Boars	4	.06
Number of Litters	161	2.20
Pigs Born	1,816	24.74
Pigs Born Alive	1,684	22.94
Pigs Weaned	1,450	19.75
Pigs Born per Litter	11.26	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	10.44	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.99	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	359	4.89
Suckling Mortality (%)	19.77	-
Weanlings Sold	107	1.46
Breeding Stock Sold	9	.12
Gilts Kept for Replacement	20	.27
Market Hogs Sold	1,258	17.13
Other Hogs Sold	23	.31
Inventory Change	-1	-.01
Purchases	14	.19
Total Hogs Sold	1,416	19.29
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	37	.51
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	2.57	-
Inventory Adjustment	-2	-.03
Total Pigs Produced	1,413	19.25

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 79 kilograms net of demerits.

The average cull rate for sows was 38.14 percent. There were 42 sows maintained for each man equivalent of labour (hired, operator and family).

TABLE B-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Kgs)	79
Ave. Return per Market Hog	(\$)	152.08
Sow Mortality	(%)	3.86
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	38.14
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	1.76
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	42
Total Sales per Man	(\$)	124,222
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	77,128

FEED ANALYSIS

Feed consumption per hog averaged 3.14 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 37.12 kilograms of starter, 224.87 kilograms of grower and 65.58 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 330.70 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.74 kilograms of feed for each kilogram of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was \$92.03, and the feed per sow and boar was 1,131 kilograms.

TABLE B-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	3.14
Cost Creep per Hog	(\$)	1.94
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	37.12
Cost Starter per Hog	(\$)	12.98
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	224.87
Cost Grower per Hog	(\$)	59.38
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	65.58
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(\$)	17.73
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	330.70
Total Feed Cost per Hog	(\$)	92.03
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	101.56
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.74
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	(\$)	.91
Feed Cost/100 ^{Kgs} ~~Lbs.~~ L.W. Hog Produced	(\$)	90.62
Feed Cost/100 ^{Kgs} ~~Lbs.~~ D.W. Hog Produced	(\$)	116.18
Creep Cost/Tonne	(\$)	619.04
Starter Cost/Tonne	(\$)	349.58
Grower Cost/Tonne	(\$)	264.09
Sow Ratio Cost/Tonne	(\$)	270.33
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	1,131

SECTION C

100+ SOWS



RECEIPTS

Receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 81.2 percent of total farm receipts for this size group. Market hog sales accounted for 87.1 percent, weanling sales 5.4 percent, breeding stock sales 3.5 percent, cull sows and boars 3.2 percent, and other hogs 0.8 percent.

Total farm receipts were \$441,879. on a per farm basis, or \$2,439. on a per sow basis.

TABLE C-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	\$ 312,423.	\$ 1,725.
Weanlings	19,504.	108.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	9,872.	54.
Boars - Breeding Stock	2,848.	16.
Cull Sows	10,621.	59.
Cull Boars	783.	4.
Other Hogs	2,764.	15.
TOTAL HOG SALES	\$ 358,814.	\$ 1,981.
Stablization	74,416.	411.
Subsidies	2,447.	14.
Other Income	6,202.	34.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	\$ 441,879.	\$ 2,439.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest cost item and accounted for 69.4 percent of cash expenses and 58.2 percent of total receipts. In dollar terms, feed amounted to \$1,420. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; hired labour at 11.0 percent, utilities at 3.5 percent, marketing costs at 2.7 percent and building repairs and machinery and equipment expenses each at 2.4 percent.

TABLE C-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	\$ 257,220.	\$ 1,420
Swine Purchased	4,532.	25.
Hired Labour	40,861.	226.
Bedding	217.	1.
Vet & Drugs	3,803.	21.
Hog Supplies	6,583.	36.
Marketing Costs	9,864.	54.
Utilities	12,925.	71.
Taxes	2,078.	11.
Insurance	3,366.	19.
Building Repairs	8,974.	50.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	8,894.	49.
Auto Expense	1,860.	10.
Interest - Operating	5,483.	30.
Miscellaneous	3,876.	21.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	237.	1.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	\$ 370,770.	\$ 2,047.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summerized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged \$71,109. per farm or \$393. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory change, depreciation and interest on long term debt. Net Farm Income was \$48,324. per farm or \$267. on a per sow basis for the farms included in this group.

TABLE C-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	\$ 441,879.	\$ 2,439.
Total Cash Expenses	370,770.	2,047.
NET CASH INCOME	\$ 71,109.	\$ 393.
Plus: Inventory Change	\$ 11,919.	\$ 66.
Less: Depreciation	21,280.	117.
Interest on Capital Loans	13,424.	74.
NET FARM INCOME	\$ 48,324.	\$ 267.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this sow group was \$1.25 per kilogram live weight or \$1.61 per kilogram (\$0.73/lb.) dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE C-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	\$ 405,474.	\$ 2,238.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-11,919.	-66.
Less: Cull Sales	11,404.	63.
Other Income	6,202.	34.
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 375,950.	\$ 2,075.
Total Kgs of Pork Produced (L.W.)	299,843	1,655
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) (\$)	1.25	1.25
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) (\$)	1.61	1.61

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single cost associated with producing pork. This item averaged 63.4 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 10.1 percent, depreciation at 5.2 percent, interest on capital loans at 3.3 percent and marketing costs at 3.2 percent.

TABLE C-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	63.4 %
Swine Purchased	1.1
Hired Labour	10.1
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	.9
Hog Supplies	1.6
Marketing Costs	2.4
Utilities	3.2
Taxes	.5
Insurance	.8
Building Repairs	2.2
Machinery & Equipment Expense	2.2
Auto Expense	.5
Interest - Operating	1.4
Miscellaneous	1.0
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.1
Interest - Loans	3.3
Depreciation	5.2
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

The average number of sows per farm was 181 for this size group. Each sow produced an average of 2.15 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 23.82 pigs born per sow, with 19.20 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 19.07 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 82.1 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 3.80 percent for these farms.

TABLE C-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	181	1.00
Number of Boars	11	.06
Number of Litters	389	2.15
Pigs Born	4,314	23.82
Pigs Born Alive	3,997	22.06
Pigs Weaned	3,478	19.20
Pigs Born per Litter	11.08	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	10.27	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.93	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	823	4.54
Suckling Mortality (%)	19.07	-
Weanlings Sold	417	2.30
Breeding Stock Sold	59	.32
Gilts Kept for Replacement	73	.40
Market Hogs Sold	2,650	14.63
Other Hogs Sold	30	.16
Inventory Change	81	.45
Purchases	0	.00
Total Hogs Sold	3,227	17.82
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	129	.71
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	3.80	-
Inventory Adjustment	41	.22
Total Pigs Produced	3,349	18.49

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 79 kilograms net of demerits.

The average cull rate for sows was 41.13 percent. There were 56 sows maintained for each man equivalent of labour (hired, operator and family).

TABLE C-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Kgs)	79
Ave. Return per Market Hog	(\$)	146.00
Sow Mortality	(%)	4.20
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	41.13
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	3.22
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	56
Total Sales per Man	(\$)	141,018
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	93,177

FEED ANALYSIS

Feed consumption per hog averaged 5.03 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 55.26 kilograms of starter, 202.02 kilograms of grower and 63.13 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 325.44 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.71 kilograms of feed for each kilogram of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was \$86.48, and the feed per sow and boar was 974 kilograms.

TABLE C-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	5.03
Cost Creep per Hog	(\$)	2.64
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	55.26
Cost Starter per Hog	(\$)	17.51
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	202.02
Cost Grower per Hog	(\$)	50.80
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	63.13
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(\$)	15.53
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	325.44
Total Feed Cost per Hog	(\$)	86.48
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	101.28
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.71
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	(\$)	.85
Feed Cost/100 ^{Kgs} ~~Lbs.~~ L.W. Hog Produced	(\$)	85.39
Feed Cost/100 ^{Kgs} ~~Lbs.~~ D.W. Hog Produced	(\$)	109.47
Creep Cost/Tonne	(\$)	525.44
Starter Cost/Tonne	(\$)	316.83
Grower Cost/Tonne	(\$)	251.44
Sow Ratio Cost/Tonne	(\$)	246.02
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	974

SECTION D

ALL FARMS



RECEIPTS

Receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 79.5 percent of total farm receipts for this size group. Market hog sales accounted for 88.0 percent, weanling sales 5.0 percent, cull sows and boars 3.1 percent, breeding stock sales 3.0 percent, and other hogs 1.0 percent.

Total farm receipts were \$357,184. on a per farm basis, or \$2,538. on a per sow basis.

TABLE D-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	\$ 249,814.	\$ 1,775.
Weanlings	14,152.	101.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	6,600.	47.
Boars - Breeding Stock	1,780.	13.
Cull Sows	8,266.	59.
Cull Boars	557.	4.
Other Hogs	2,790.	20.
TOTAL HOG SALES	\$ 283,958.	\$ 2,017.
Stablization	63,687.	452.
Subsidies	2,102.	15.
Other Income	7,437.	53.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	\$ 357,184.	\$ 2,538.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest cost item and accounted for 70.2 percent of cash expenses and 58.1 percent of total receipts. In dollar terms, feed amounted to \$1,474. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; hired labour at 10.0 percent, utilities at 3.5 percent, marketing costs at 2.8 percent, and building repairs at 2.4 percent.

TABLE D-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	\$ 207,438.	\$ 1,474
Swine Purchased	4,885.	35.
Hired Labour	29,598.	210.
Bedding	180.	1.
Vet & Drugs	3,022.	21.
Hog Supplies	4,713.	33.
Marketing Costs	8,344.	59.
Utilities	10,254.	73.
Taxes	1,679.	12.
Insurance	2,682.	19.
Building Repairs	6,997.	50.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	6,291.	45.
Auto Expense	1,817.	13.
Interest - Operating	4,140.	29.
Miscellaneous	3,028.	22.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	371.	3.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	\$ 295,438.	\$ 2,099.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summerized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged \$61,746. per farm or \$439. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory change, depreciation and interest on long term debt. Net Farm Income was \$40,817. per farm or \$290. on a per sow basis for the farms included in this group.

TABLE D-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	\$ 357,184.	\$ 2,538.
Total Cash Expenses	295,438.	2,099.
NET CASH INCOME	\$ 61,746.	\$ 439.
Plus: Inventory Change	\$ 8,581.	\$ 61.
Less: Depreciation	17,700.	126.
Interest on Capital Loans	11,809.	84.
NET FARM INCOME	\$ 40,817.	\$ 290.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this sow group was \$1.26 per kilogram live weight or \$1.61 per kilogram (\$0.73/lb.) dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE D-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	\$ 324,948.	\$ 2,309.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-8,581.	-61.
Less: Cull Sales	8,823.	63.
Other Income	7,437.	53.
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 300,108.	\$ 2,132.
Total Kgs of Pork Produced (L.W.)	238,403	1,694
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) (\$)	1.26	1.26
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) (\$)	1.61	1.61

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single cost associated with producing pork. This item averaged 63.8 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 9.1 percent, depreciation at 5.4 percent, interest on capital loans at 3.6 percent and utilities at 3.2 percent.

TABLE D-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	63.8 %
Swine Purchased	1.5
Hired Labour	9.1
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	.9
Hog Supplies	1.5
Marketing Costs	2.6
Utilities	3.2
Taxes	.5
Insurance	.8
Building Repairs	2.2
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.9
Auto Expense	.6
Interest - Operating	1.3
Miscellaneous	.9
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.1
Interest - Loans	3.6
Depreciation	5.4
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

The average number of sows per farm was 141 for this size group. Each sow produced an average of 2.16 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 24.00 pigs born per sow, with 19.31 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 19.21 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 83.5 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 3.55 percent for these farms.

TABLE D-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	141	1.00
Number of Boars	8	.06
Number of Litters	304	2.16
Pigs Born	3,378	24.00
Pigs Born Alive	3,129	22.23
Pigs Weaned	2,718	19.31
Pigs Born per Litter	11.12	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	10.30	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.95	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	649	4.61
Suckling Mortality (%)	19.21	-
Weanlings Sold	301	2.14
Breeding Stock Sold	40	.28
Gilts Kept for Replacement	53	.38
Market Hogs Sold	2,128	15.12
Other Hogs Sold	27	.19
Inventory Change	51	.36
Purchases	5	.04
Total Hogs Sold	2,548	18.10
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	95	.67
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	3.55	-
Inventory Adjustment	25	.17
Total Pigs Produced	2,623	18.64

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 79 kilograms net of demerits.

The average cull rate for sows was 40.54 percent. There were 53 sows maintained for each man equivalent of labour (hired, operator and family).

TABLE D-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

-----		PER FARM
ITEM		
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Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Kgs)	79
Ave. Return per Market Hog	(\$)	147.35
Sow Mortality	(%)	4.13
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	40.54
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	2.67
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	53
Total Sales per Man	(\$)	136,863
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	89,206
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FEED ANALYSIS

Feed consumption per hog averaged 4.65 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 51.39 kilograms of starter, 206.90 kilograms of grower and 63.66 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 326.60 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.72 kilograms of feed for each kilogram of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was \$87.67, and the feed per sow and boar was 1,004 kilograms.

TABLE D-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	4.65
Cost Creep per Hog	(\$)	2.50
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	51.39
Cost Starter per Hog	(\$)	16.54
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	206.90
Cost Grower per Hog	(\$)	52.63
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	63.66
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(\$)	16.00
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	326.60
Total Feed Cost per Hog	(\$)	87.67
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	101.34
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.72
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	(\$)	.87
Feed Cost/ 100 ^{kg} Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	(\$)	86.52
Feed Cost/ 100 ^{kg} Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	(\$)	110.91
Creep Cost/Tonne	(\$)	538.08
Starter Cost/Tonne	(\$)	321.88
Grower Cost/Tonne	(\$)	254.37
Sow Ratio Cost/Tonne	(\$)	251.36
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	1,004

SECTION E

SUMMARY



SUMMARY

The 1988 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary provides basic information and statistics on the costs and returns associated with farrow-to-finish swine enterprises on Nova Scotia farms. While not based on a statically sound sample of swine farms, the summary can be used with care to assist in the analysis of the swine enterprise by providing group average data for comparison purposes.

In reviewing the information contained in previous pages, the following points can be noted:

- Average farm size measured in terms of sow numbers was 141 sows.
- Average litters per sow per year was 2.16.
- Average pigs weaned per sow per year was 19.31.
- Total pigs produced per sow per year was 18.64. This includes weanling sales, breeding stock sales, etc.
- Average market hog dressed weight was 79 kilograms.
- Average feed consumption (starter and grower) per market hog was 258.29 kilograms, for a feed conversion of 2.72.
- Average feed cost per hog was \$87.67.
- Average cost of production was \$1.61 per kg. (\$0.73 per lb.) dressed weight.
- Average net farm income was \$290. per sow

There was extreme variation between farms in this study. This variation existed in most costs, returns and management factors. Below, we outline a number of the variations observed:

- Net Farm Income had a range of \$1,190. per sow between the highest and lowest.
- Total feed cost per sow had a range of \$1,069.
- Kilograms of feed per hog raised varied as much as 97.14 kilograms.
- Pigs weaned per sow varied as much as 4.76 pigs per year.
- Sows kept per man equivalent had a range of 45 sows between the highest and lowest numbers of sows per man.

With such variation in many of the returns, costs and management factors, it is difficult to isolate specific characteristics that result in a profitable swine unit. It would appear, however, that a number of the key factors of production outlined above such as production, cost control, and efficient use of capital and labour, are of significant importance in determining the success of the farm unit.

Those farm operators who successfully combined these factors of production in the management and operation of their farm units achieved a reasonable return to their labour, capital and management skills.